

GERMANS IN PANIC, QUIT RHEIMS AND AMIENS;
KAISER PLANS NEW ATTACK; RUSS SWEEP ONBERLIN REPORTS
ARMY 'TESTING';
PEOPLE ANXIOUSDisaster Presentiment Makes
Public Apathetic Toward
Big War Loan.

CENSORSHIP IS STRICTER

Newspapers Full of Private
Death Notices, While Casualty
Lists Are Delayed.

PRINT INTIMATIONS OF DEFEAT

Official German Dispatch Says Superior
Force From Paris Drove Troops
Back Across the Marne.

Special Cable to The Washington Herald.

Copenhagen, Sept. 12.—Announcement has been made in Berlin that the German army in France has been retreating after its forced march on Paris. The censorship on newspapers daily is becoming more severe. Only dispatches favoring German arms are now permitted to be printed.

The war loan of \$250,000,000 is causing the Berlin government great anxiety. It is said. Owing to the heavy losses shown by the lists already made public and because of a presentiment that all is not well with the armies in France, the general public is displaying marked apathy toward the loan and almost the entire issue will be left in the hands of bankers.

Berlin Folk Anxious.

Rotterdam, Sept. 12.—The correspondent of the Nieuw Rotterdamse Courant states that as early as Thursday a feeling of anxiety was beginning to creep over Berlin. Every one in the Prussian capital knows that many severe battles have taken place and the sudden restriction of official news created much uneasiness.

This was increased by what the Austrians called the "strategic surrender" of Lemberg. The correspondent says the Germans are not despondent or despairing, however.

They feel confident that any loss by the Austrians can be regained, but the mystery of the extent of German losses is preying upon their minds. No one yet knows how many men fell, even in the earliest battles, as such casualty lists as have been supplied are far behind. Many people have been told that their relatives are dead, but their names have never appeared in the public lists.

Many Death Notices.

Every night in the better papers appear advertisements, notifying friends of the death of an average of fifty officers at the front. In one such notice a captain is notified that his three brothers have fallen. Often the intimation is made by a father that he has lost two sons.

It is stated that the male members of some distinguished families have been wiped out. One old lady was informed that her three sons, all officers, had died on the battlefields in France. A special dispatch tonight from Berlin says newspapers there are without any news from France. They print, however, with the censor's permission, the statement that a decisive battle is probably progressing along a line from Mantau to Vitry. It will be sometime before the event is decided, the paper adds, and in the meantime the fortunes of war are likely to shift from one side to the other. Germans, they declare, must be prepared for temporary defeats.

The press warns the public against giving credence to any foreign war reports.

Germans Driven Back.

Bordeaux, Sept. 12.—The Temps publishes the following version of the German retreat as it was sent out by the official German agency and communication to the Temps by its correspondent at Geneva:

"Berlin, Sept. 10 (Official, by Wolff

CONTINUED ON PAGE THREE.

Anglo-Belgian Army Takes
Brussels, Is London Report

London, Sept. 12.—A dispatch to the London Star, dated Folkestone, says:

"On the arrival here tonight of the boat from Flushing passengers stated that a rumor was current at Flushing that Brussels had been recaptured by an Anglo-Belgian army of 75,000 men. The Germans already had evacuated the capital."

3 OF KAISER'S SONS
NOW REPORTED KILLEDFourth Dying from Shrapnel Wound,
Antwerp Hears: Victims Are Adalbert, Eitel Frederick and Joachim.

WUERTTEMBERG PRINCE SLAIN

Special Cable to The Washington Herald.

Antwerp, Sept. 12.—Three of the Kaiser's sons now are reported dead and one, at death's door. Among those reported dead is the Crown Prince Frederick Wilhelm.

The death of the crown prince and Prince Adalbert, as well as that of Prince Carl of Wuertemberg, was reported yesterday from Brussels. Today came from the same place the report that Prince Eitel Frederick, the second son, had been slain in battle. The condition of the fifth son, Prince Joachim, who was reported to have been wounded in the thigh with a fragment of shrapnel, now is said to be very grave.

It is considered significant that no denial has yet come of the reports of yesterday. Today Antwerp heard that Brussels had been retaken by the allies, and following this came the report of Prince Eitel Frederick's death.

The reports are believed here and the effect of the news upon the morale of the German army is being widely speculated upon. To take four of the Kaiser's sons would be a remarkable fatality, which could only come from their being in the thick of the fight. Such is the prevailing view here, at least.

According to the dispatches, the Crown Prince and Prince Adalbert and Prince Carl all died in a military hospital, while the second son, Prince Eitel Frederick, is said to have perished on the field.

German Dead 6,535 In
Latest Casualty List

London, Sept. 12.—The total losses sustained by the Germans are given as 6,535 dead, 8,281 wounded, and 4,242 slightly wounded, according to a Berlin dispatch received via Rotterdam. The number of officers killed and wounded is extremely high. The dispatch does not say to what date the list extends.

British and Germans
Battle in East Africa

London, Sept. 12.—A Reuter dispatch from Nairobi, British East Africa, says that the Germans are marching across the frontier, have seized Karanga and are advancing upon Kisumu. English troops are being sent to meet them.

A battle between English and German troops took place last Sunday, but details are lacking. Many wounded are being taken into Nairobi.

German Fleet Seen
Cruising in Baltic Sea

Copenhagen, Sept. 12.—A German fleet has been cruising for the last two days in the waters south of Aland Islands, according to a dispatch from Raumo, Finland.

Offers \$7,500 to First
German in England

Copenhagen, Sept. 12.—German papers state that a Breslau merchant has offered \$7,500 to the first German soldier who will tread on English soil.

110 Asheville Return, Friday, Sept. 12.

—Adv.

"WE HAVE WON A GREAT VICTORY;
GERMANS IN FLIGHT EVERYWHERE,"
DECLARES THE FRENCH WAR OFFICERESCUES EIGHT
OF ARCTIC PARTYSchooner Finds Members of
Stefansson Expedition on
Wrangell Island.

TAKEN TO NOME BY BEAR

Telegram from Captain of Revenue
Cutter Says Three Died and
Eight Are Missing.

A dispatch received by the Revenue Cutter Service last night from Capt. Cochran, of the revenue cutter Bear, brings the news that the cutter has rescued eight members of the Stefansson expedition, a part of which was caught in the ice floes of the far northwest about a year ago. Since the members of the party who have survived held out on Wrangell Island. The names of two members of the party who died are given, another was shot. Eight others are missing.

Stefansson, himself, became separated from this portion of his expedition, who were on the steamship Carls. Stefansson is still in the far north, conducting his explorations on behalf of the Canadian government. Messages have been received from him which show that he and other members of the original party are safe.

Eight Never Reached Island.

The following telegram was received from Capt. Cochran:

"Bear returning to Nome with following members of Canadian Arctic expedition party: Munro, Williamson, McKinley, Hadley, Chaf, Templeman, Williams, Maurer, and Eskimo family. All doing well under care of surgeon. Expect to arrive on Sunday. Party was rescued by schooner King and Wing, September 7. Transferred to the Bear September 8, in latitude 68.5, longitude 175.30. Malloch and Hansen died of nephritis. Brady accidentally shot. Eight missing men who never reached Wrangell Island. Bear reached within twelve miles of Herald Island. Clear weather and heavy ice. Unable to land on island. No signs of life."

The Stefansson expedition started last fall, chiefly under the auspices of the Canadian government, to discover and explore land north of Point Barrow. The Karlik, which carried the expedition, got as far north as Point Barrow and then was caught in the ice. Stefansson and one or two others went ashore in a fog and the ice floes carried the Karlik away from them. Stefansson and the remaining members of his party, however, still had a schooner loaded with stores, and with this they continued their expedition.

Saved Stores From Karlik.

The Karlik drifted south with the ice to a point not far from Wrangell Island. Last February the Karlik was crushed and sunk. The members of the party on board, led by Capt. Bartlett, famous for his North Pole explorations with Peary, made their way over the ice to Herald Island, a small bit of land eight or ten miles from Wrangell Island.

The party saved as large an amount of the Karlik's stores as possible before she went down. Apparently eight of the party perished either with the Karlik or in trying to make the trip to Wrangell Island. Upon reaching the island, Capt. Bartlett took two natives and a dog team and worked his way to Berings Strait. There he boarded a whaler, which brought him to Nome where he communicated with the revenue cutter service.

The revenue cutter Bear got as far as Point Barrow on August 27, but was not able on its trip south to approach near enough to Wrangell Island to make the rescue. A shortage of coal supply prevented the Bear from remaining at the island and she returned to Nome, but started back again in September, apparently arriving just in time to take the survivors from the schooner King and Wing.

CORN SIXTEEN FEET HIGH.

Hopkinsville, Ky., Sept. 12.—A stalk of corn, measuring sixteen feet, was exhibited here as proof that Christian County's corn crop is going to be one of the finest ever known, despite the pessimistic predictions made during the past spring.

The stalk was grown on the farm of M. A. Wooley. That it had not attained its full growth was attested by the fact that one ear lacked considerable filling out.

11.00 to Harpers Ferry, 11.25 Martinsburg, 11.50 Berkeley Springs, and 12.00 Cumberland and Return.

Nailmakers and Ohio from Washington, 12.50 a day, Sept. 12.—Returning same day—Adv.

Amiens Evacuated, and Teutons Are Reported to Have Fled from Rheims; Second Week of Retreat Finds Germans in Panic; German Right Retreats Sixty-two Miles in Less Than One Week.

Special Cable to The Washington Herald.

Paris, Sept. 12.—"The allies have won a great general victory. The Germans have been routed everywhere."

This official communique from the French war office at Bordeaux, which heretofore has been coldly conservative, even to the point of advising that the population avoid becoming oversanguine, was accepted generally in Paris tonight as the official announcement that the German invasion of France had failed.

Today began the second week of the German retreat. Every official communication tended to confirm the utter rout of the invaders.

AMIENS IS EVACUATED.

Reports from the front during the day told of the evacuation by the Germans of Amiens, in the department of Somme. Also the Germans withdrew from Pont-a-Mousson, twenty miles north of Nancy. This important center on the Moselle River in the department of Meurthe-et-Moselle lies between Nancy and Metz. Its evacuation by the Germans indicates the possible abandonment of the reported German plan to maintain this line of communication for supplies with Metz and Thionville or Diedenhofen as bases. Nomeny, ten miles east of Pont-a-Mousson, also was evacuated.

GIVE UP MANY TOWNS.

Opposite the French center the German forces have evacuated Revigny-aux-Vaches, twenty miles from Vitry-le-Francois on the Marne, and Brabant-le-Roi, three miles north of Revigny. The abandonment of these positions evidently is the result of the vigorous forward movement of the French on this part of the line.

In the north of the Vosges the Germans have been forced to withdraw from Raon l'Etape, Baccarat, and Rambervilliers.

All the points mentioned as evacuated have been recaptured by the French with the exception of Amiens.

RHEIMS, REPORTED ABANDONED.

The troops evacuating Amiens have fallen back toward the east between Soissons and Rheims. The latter place has been reported abandoned by the Germans, but no official confirmation has been received.

If true, as reported, that the allies already have occupied Rheims, inestimable damage will have resulted to the Germans. The loss of this position will mean the cutting of their communications by which ammunition and supplies may be brought from East Belgium and Luxembourg. The garrison of Amiens is reported in one dispatch to have retired to the northward. In their retreat the invaders failed to defend the Marne to the southeast of Rheims.

In addition the French have occupied Soissons and also Vitry-le-Francois and Sermaize, the German abandonment of which had been reported previously.

PARIS TAKES NEWS CALMLY.

The evacuation of Vitry and Sermaize by the fourth German army evidently was for the purpose of preventing being cut off and forcing this body to join the general "helter-skelter" retreat of the first, second, and third armies farther to the German right.

The news of the great victory of the French troops was received by Paris with the same dignified calm as had greeted the adverse reports during the French retreat from the Belgian frontier at the beginning of the operations.

All military experts are now freer in the expression of their views.

They unanimously praise Gen. Joffre for the magnificently prepared plan which has landed the German troops in the most unfavorable country, exhausted from their superhuman effort of the last six weeks.

Lose Much Artillery.

The invaders' retreat across the Oise, the Aisne, Champagne, and Argonne and in Lorraine, it is predicted, will be disastrous, as these regions possess few roads and otherwise are impossible for a retreating army. It is foreseen that the Germans will be obliged to divide their forces into three columns to march back in this order as best they can. Already much of their heavy artillery and equipment has been taken and is in the hands of the allies who are well fed and fresh and are pursuing the enemy day and night.

On the French left the allies have forced the already retreating Germans back to a line sixty-two miles to the rear of the position they occupied a week ago when the German invasion reached its high water mark. The pursuing allies, after forcing the Germans to retire from Soissons, left a force of occupation there and continued the chase, crossing the Aisne River at a point above that city.

Germans Are Demoralized.

In their pursuit the fatigue of the French troops was forgotten, while that of the Germans spread until their ranks were utterly demoralized. Prisoners captured were reported to be in a state of collapse.

NEW YORK BANKS' ACTS
GRATIFY COMPTROLLER

Currency Head Says Inquiry Shows Institutions Handled Credit Situation with Skill.

The comptroller of the currency yesterday said that statements had been received from all of the national banks of New York City in reply to the recent inquiry addressed to them in connection with the throwing out of collateral by New York banks, calling of loans, etc., showing that although the complaints received had been well founded and while some hardships had been inflicted by discrimination by some banks, the New York banks as a rule have handled the situation with skill, ability, and consideration to creditors and customers.

The inquiry developed the fact that the clearing of the New York Stock Exchange, not a single national bank of New York City had, according to the sworn statements of the banks, either sold or ordered sold the collateral held as security for any call loan because of omission to pay such loan, and that four-fifths of the banks have refrained from calling, since the closing of the exchange, any of the outstanding loans, although requiring customers to furnish additional collateral where this was needed.

A summary of the statements received shows that twenty-nine of the thirty-three national banks report that they have not discriminated against securities by requiring the withdrawal of loans. Three banks report that customers were requested to withdraw from loans certain collateral which was regarded as unsatisfactory.

CONTINUED ON PAGE THREE.

BANKING GROUPS
PROPOSED PEACEAsserted that Wall Street
Prompted U. S. Overtures
to the Kaiser.

FEARED EXTENDED WAR

Intimated Financiers Were Assured of
Chance to Finance Our Government
if Plans Succeeded.

New York, Sept. 12.—A Washington dispatch to the Sun says:

That banking groups centering in New York were responsible for the recent futile effort to start a real discussion of peace between the warring governments was the statement made here today in a responsible quarter.

It is asserted that banking influences not only were responsible for the indirect overtures made in which Oscar Straus, Ambassador Bernstorff, and Secretary of State Bryan figured, but also the same group caused the public to receive the impression that a real peace movement had been set afoot. That the effort will produce no result at this time seems certain, though no direct statement of her position has been received from Germany.

It is understood, however, that the German government does not consider itself in a position wherein it is called upon to offer the terms which Great Britain and France demand, of which the first requisite is an agreement that Belgium shall be fully compensated by Germany for all she has lost and suffered in the war.

Feared a Long War.

The prospects of a long war has alarmed the banking groups, it is said, without particular regard for their sympathies in the conflict. Consequently they are said to be ready to venture any move which seems to offer the slightest possibility of bringing an early peace. They may be expected, it is asserted, to become more and more anxious for peace as the struggle continues, and to renew at every opportunity efforts to start the exchange of peace proposals between the warring governments.

As another reason why the bankers are desirous of an early peace, it is stated, that with peace will come the making of huge loans to the exhausted governments. It is even intimated that one group in New York has received a general assurance that they will be given the opportunity to finance a particular government if they can give practical assistance in forcing a peace upon the opponents of this government.

It is further stated that New York, and not Washington, will be the center of whatever action may be taken in this country toward bringing to an end the European conflict. According to this view of the situation, the State Department will be consulted only after the various banking groups with international affiliations, have fixed upon their plans for exerting an influence upon the situation. The influence of the American banking groups, and the intensity of their desire for peace will, it is declared, both grow proportionately with the extension of the period of conflict.

RUSSIA BUYING ARMS
AND SUPPLIES IN JAPAN

Tokyo, Sept. 12.—Russia is preparing for a long war. Her military authorities are here buying arms, ammunition, and provisions in large quantities. They will also go on such missions to China and America.

INVENTIONS CAUSED
FIFTEEN YEARS' WANT

Santa Barbara, Cal., Sept. 12.—Alfred E. Putnam, Los Angeles lawyer and inventor, must explain in court why a receiver should not be appointed to take charge of two patents he has secured.

The proceedings will be based upon a petition of his wife, Margaret E. Putnam, who avers that for fifteen years she and her children have actually suffered for want of the common necessities of life, while he has neglected his law practice for his inventions.

One invention is a frictionless axle, and can be applied to any machinery, and the other is a contrivance for maintaining the balance of any object. Both, explains Putnam, applied to an airplane, would solve the problem of aerial navigation.

The wife says the frictionless machine is worth \$25,000. Putnam has refused all offers to capitalize his inventions, it is stated.

Germans Take Valley
At Foot of French Vosges

London, Sept. 12.—A Home dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph says it is reported from Basle that 50,000 men were engaged yesterday in a fierce battle between Thann and Zabernheim, in Alsace. The Germans are said to have occupied the Gueffeller Valley at the foot of the French Vosges. The Germans are reported to be bringing hundreds of wounded to Basle.

U. S. STILL WITHOUT
REPLY FROM KAISERBelieved that Germany Is Not Likely
to Consider Peace Proposals if It
Must Recompense Belgium.

WALL STREET'S HAND SEEN

So far as was learned last night no answer has yet been received by the State Department to this government's informal inquiry of Germany if she desires to discuss peace terms with her foes. That anything definite in the way of peace negotiations will come from this inquiry is doubted here.

England and France having made it apparent that they cannot consider peace until some definite proposals are laid before them, there is little likelihood of Germany taking the initiative. Furthermore, Germany would not consider at this time the one requisite demanded by England and France before all others—the indemnification of Belgium for every cent of loss she has sustained through the war.

The one encouraging feature about the inquiry is that it offers an opportunity for an exchange which may open the way to a move for peace in the future. Although none of the diplomats in Washington believes that Germany is ready to offer terms of peace, the present situation will afford opportunity for an expression of views which may lead to other developments.

The impression is growing in the Washington Diplomatic Corps that banking groups centered in New York City have been partly responsible for the effort to start a real discussion of peace by the warring nations. They may be expected, it is asserted, to become more and more active for peace as the struggle continues.

The belief in Washington is that the German Ambassador now is working in close touch with these New York bankers because he realizes the highly important influence which the financial powers of America are likely to have in hastening a termination of the conflict. To many in Washington this explains partly the continued presence of the German Ambassador in New York City.

Wounded Serb Girl, 12,
Says She Threw 16 Bombs

Amsterdam, Sept. 12.—A Prague newspaper says Serbian women and children are helping to fight the Austrians. One twelve-year-old girl lying wounded in Tuzsats Hospital boasts of throwing sixteen hand grenades at her country's enemies.

The total Austrian and German forces exceeded 1,000,000 men with 1,500 guns, that is, more than forty divisions of infantry, eleven divisions of cavalry reinforced by several German divisions.

Austrians Began Advance.

The main body of the enemy numbering 80,000 men, moved toward Zvichart and Tomaszow, advancing on Lublin and Cholm (Russian Poland). Its right wing was covered by the Lemberg (capital of Galicia) army, numbering 200 battalions. Its left wing was covered by several Austro-German divisions around Radom (Russian Poland).

On August 25 the Austrian armies began a determined advance to counteract the blow which was threatening Eastern Prussia. The deployment of Russian troops over a front of several hundred versts (a verst is approximately two-thirds of a mile) had not yet been completed. We could therefore only face the Austrians in the north with a greatly inferior force.

Fifty Aviators Killed In
War So Far, Is Estimate

Paris, Sept. 12.—The number of aeroplane pilots killed so far in the war is estimated at fifty, divided among the belligerents as follows:

Russian, 16; French, 12; English, 4; German, 15.

This does not take into consideration pilots and crews of dirigibles, several of which have been reported destroyed.

STEAM YACHT DISABLED.

John R. Dos Passos Taken Off and Brought Up the Potomac.

The steam yacht Gaietta, owned by John R. Dos Passos, of New York, while coming up the Potomac last night from the owner's Virginia estate broke her shaft and was compelled to anchor off Smiths Point, about thirty-five miles from Washington.

Mr. Dos Passos was taken off the Gaietta about 2 o'clock this morning by the steamer St. Johns on her trip up the river.

STOPS MARRIAGE OF GRANDMA.

Stockton, Sept. 12.—Mrs. Elsie Manteg, aged eighty-five and said to have property in France valued at \$100,000, and John Rantaff, aged thirty, failed to secure a marriage license here as had been planned.

Just as the couple entered the county clerk's office Frank Manteg, grandson of the would-be bride, dashed into the room and protested against the issuance of a license on the ground that the woman was too old to know what she was doing.

CZAR'S FORCES
WIPE OUT TWO
TEUTON ARMIES120,000 Austrians, Including
800 Officers, Are Captured by Russians.

KAISER WITHDRAWS AID

Forced to Bring Troops from
Galicia to Fight in
France.

AUSTRIANS ARE SURROUNDED

Hemmed in by Tremendous Russian
Army, Their Surrender Is
Reported Imminent.

Special Cable to The Washington Herald.

Petrograd, Sept. 12.—The Austrian army on the eastern frontier, has been utterly demolished by the overwhelming defeats administered by the Russians, who have captured to date 120,000 Austrians, including 800 officers.

Germany has withdrawn her support from her ally because of her reverses in France. The Germans are again moving their troops from the east to west. With the successes already chronicled, there now comes a report that two of the Austrian armies are surrounded and their surrender is imminent.

Austrians Hemmed In.

Of the captures included in the general total, the First Austrian army, under Gen. von Auffenberg, contributed 399 officers, 25,000 soldiers and 600 guns, while from the Second Austrian army 70,000 men and fifty officers were captured.

It is interesting to note that this flood of Russian successes comes during the festival in honor of the memory of St. Alexander Nevsky, the Russian warrior who first conquered the Germans.

The Austrian army invading South Poland has been completely defeated by the Russians as a result of the fighting about Lemberg and its retreat is imperiled by the capture of Tomaszow by the Russians.

In the fighting about Tomaszow and Kraunk, the enemy was driven across the River San, fifty miles west of Lemberg.

Gives Out Statement.

The story of the defeat of a army of 1,000,000 Austrian and German troops, culminating in the battle of Galicia, which has been fought for seventeen days and is fast drawing to a close with the Russians in full pursuit of the enemy is told in an official statement issued today by the Russian war office.

The statement describes the operations leading up to the victories at Kraunk and Tomaszow, in Russian Poland. It was compiled from reports from the front received by the Russian general staff. It follows:

"The total Austrian and German forces exceeded 1,000,000 men with 1,500 guns, that is, more than forty divisions of infantry, eleven divisions of cavalry reinforced by several German divisions.

"The main body of the enemy numbering 80,000 men, moved toward Zvichart and Tomaszow, advancing on Lublin and Cholm (Russian Poland). Its right wing was covered by the Lemberg (capital of Galicia) army, numbering 200 battalions. Its left wing was covered by several Austro-German divisions around Radom (Russian Poland).

On August 25 the Austrian armies began a determined advance to counteract the blow which was threatening Eastern Prussia. The deployment of Russian troops over a front of several hundred versts (a verst is approximately two-thirds of a mile) had not yet been completed. We could therefore only face the Austrians in the north with a greatly inferior force.

Advance Is Halted.

"On September 3, when the fall of Lemberg was imminent, the Austrian advance reached a culminating point. On its frontal line the enemy extended from Opole (on the east bank of the Vistula, about midway between Radom and Lublin in Russian Poland) to Chava, approaching within gunshot of the station at Travnik and enveloping Krantostav (thirty-four miles south of Lublin), Zamosc, Grabosow, near Josefow (on the east bank of the Vistula, a short distance south of Opole).

"Two bridges were thrown across the Vistula, over which troops from Radom crossed on their way to the battlefield while awaiting the result of General Ruzsky's operations. Our plan was based on the rapid re-enforcement of our right wing. The Russian railway carried out this task very successfully.

Center Took Offensive.

"Our troops in the Cholm district which were insufficient and too widely spread out, and against which the principal attack of the Austrians was directed did not receive re-enforcements for the advance.

CONTINUED ON PAGE THREE.

An Authentic Fashion Guide

—containing authentic articles on the
new styles in men's and women's garb
for Fall and Winter—1914-15The Fall Fashion Number
OF

The Washington Herald

A handsomely illustrated supplement to The
Washington Herald, which will be issued

Tomorrow, Tuesday, September 15